Introduced by Senator Kuehl (Coauthors: Senators Alguist and Romero)

(Coauthors: Assembly Members DeVore and Leno)

February 22, 2005

An act to add Section 48906.5 to the Education Code, relating to public schools.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 660, as amended, Kuehl. Public school pupils: interrogation.

Existing law, with certain exceptions, requires a principal or other school official to immediately notify a pupil's parent-or, guardian, *or responsible relative* if the official releases a pupil to a peace officer for the purpose of removing the pupil from the school premises.

This bill, with certain exceptions, would require the principal of a school to take immediate steps to seek the consent of the parent—or, guardian, or reponsible relative of an elementary school pupil prior to making the pupil available to a peace officer for questioning, and with certain exceptions, would prohibit making the pupil available for questioning if the parent—or, guardian, or reponsible relative requests that the pupil not be questioned until he or she can be present. The bill would permit a member of the school administration, a school counselor, or a school teacher, selected by the pupil, to be present at the questioning under prescribed circumstances.

This bill would require the principal, prior to making a minor high school pupil available for questioning by a peace officer, to inform the pupil of the pupil's right to have a person, as prescribed, present during the questioning.

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By requiring these local school officials to perform these functions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill would make a school officer or staff member who is present in the questioning immune from civil or criminal liability arising from participation in that questioning.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the 2 following:
- 3 (a) Community policing and the presence of school resource 4 officers on school campuses serve a vital role fostering a safe 5 learning environment for pupils, faculty, and staff.
 - (b) In order to enable members of the law enforcement community to more effectively fulfill this role, it is the intent of the Legislature to encourage law enforcement officers to form positive relationships with both parents and pupils who are part of the school community.
 - (c) It is also vitally important that parents be given a meaningful opportunity to be active and informed participants in the educational lives of their children, including situations involving issues of school discipline and interaction with members of the law enforcement community in the school setting.
- 17 (d) In furtherance of this objective, it is the intent of the 18 Legislature to increase the level of participation of parents when 19 their minor children are being questioned by law enforcement in 20 school or at a school-sponsored activity.
- SEC. 2. Section 48906.5 is added to the Education Code, to read:

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48906.5. (a) (1) Before making an elementary school pupil available to a peace officer for the purpose of being questioned by a peace officer, the principal of the elementary school, or his or her designee, shall take immediate steps to obtain the oral consent of the parent—or guardian, guardian, or responsible relative of the pupil to permit the questioning.

- (2) If the parent-or guardian, guardian, or responsible relative requests that the pupil not be questioned until he or she can be present, the pupil may not be made available to the peace officer for questioning until the parent-or guardian, guardian, or responsible relative is present.
- (3) If school officials are unable, after reasonable efforts undertaken within a period not to exceed one hour, to contact a parent-or guardian, guardian, or responsible relative in order to obtain consent pursuant to this subdivision, a school administrator, school counselor, or school teacher who is reasonably available and selected by the pupil, shall be present during the questioning.
- (4) If the school administrator, school counselor, or school teacher selected by the pupil declines to be present during the questioning, the principal, or his or her designee, shall be present during the questioning.
- (5) In those cases in which school officials are unable to contact the pupil's parent-or guardian, guardian, or responsible relative, after the questioning has been completed, the principal or his or her designee shall immediately notify the parent-or guardian, guardian, or responsible relative that the questioning has occurred and make the staff member who was present during the questioning available to inform the parent-or guardian, guardian, or responsible relative about the questioning.
- (b) (1) Before making a high school pupil under 18 years of age available to a peace officer for the purpose of questioning by the peace officer, the principal of the school, or his or her designee, shall inform the pupil that the pupil has the right to request that his or her parent—or guardian or an adult family member, guardian, or responsible relative, or person on the list of emergency contacts for the pupil be present during the questioning.
- (2) If the person selected by the pupil cannot be made available within a reasonable period of time, not exceeding one

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hour, or declines to be present at the questioning, the principal or his or her designee shall inform the pupil that the pupil may select as an alternate, a school administrator, school counselor, or school teacher who is reasonably available to be present during the questioning.

- (3) If the person selected by the pupil declines to be present during the questioning, the principal, or his or her designee, shall so inform the pupil and advise the pupil that the principal, or his or her designee, will be present during the questioning if the pupil so requests.
- (4) If the pupil exercises his or her right pursuant to this subdivision to have one of the persons designated in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) present during the questioning, the pupil may not be made available to the peace officer for questioning until that person is present.
- (c) If the pupil is a dependent child of the court, as described in Section 300 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, or a ward of the court, as described in Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and the court has limited the right of a parent to make educational decisions for his or her child pursuant to Section 361 or 726 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, as applicable, the principal of the school, or his or her designee, shall seek parental consent as required by this section from the responsible adult or surrogate parent appointed for the pupil, instead of the parent as would otherwise be required by this section.

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- (d) Subdivisions (a) and (b), (b), and (c) do not apply if any of the following conditions exist:
- (1) The peace officer reasonably believes that, due to exigent circumstances, the inability of the officer to immediately question the pupil will materially interfere with the ability of the officer to conduct his or her investigation and there is a substantial risk that a suspect may not be apprehended or prosecuted in a timely manner. In that case, if an elementary school pupil is being questioned, the principal or his or her designee shall be present during the questioning and shall take immediate and continuous steps to notify the parent-or guardian, guardian, or responsible relative by telephone about the questioning, and if unsuccessful in doing so before the

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questioning, shall take immediate steps to notify the parent—or guardian, guardian, or responsible relative about the questioning after the questioning has been completed. If a high school pupil is being questioned, the pupil shall be given the option of having the principal or his or her designee present during the questioning.

- (2) The peace officer reasonably believes that there is a substantial risk of immediate personal injury or substantial property damage. In that case, if an elementary school pupil is being questioned, the principal or his or her designee shall be present during the questioning and shall take immediate and continuous steps to notify the parent—or guardian, guardian, or responsible relative by telephone regarding the questioning, and if unsuccessful in doing so before the questioning is completed, shall take immediate steps to notify the parent—or guardian, guardian, or responsible relative regarding the questioning after it has been completed. If a high school pupil is being questioned, the pupil shall be given the option of having the principal or his or her designee present during the questioning.
- (3) The minor pupil being questioned is suspected of being a victim of child abuse as defined in Section 11165.6 of the Penal Code, or the minor pupil is being questioned pursuant to Section 305 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and either the principal or his or her designee or the peace officer has reasonable belief that the pupil would be endangered by the notification requirements of subdivision (a) or (b). In that case, if the pupil is an elementary school pupil, the principal of the school, or his or her designee, shall inform the pupil that the pupil has the right to select a school administrator, school counselor, or school teacher who is reasonably available to be present during the questioning, as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) of subdivision (a). If the pupil is a high school pupil, the principal of the school, or his or her designee, shall inform the pupil that the pupil has the right to select another person to be present during the questioning, as provided in subdivision (b).
- (4) (A) In the case of an elementary school pupil, the peace officer's questioning of the pupil concerns the commission of criminal activity by the person who would otherwise be present during the questioning pursuant to subdivision (a). In that case, the principal of the school, or his or her designee, shall inform

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the pupil that the pupil has the right to select a school administrator, school counselor, or school teacher who is reasonably available to be present during the questioning as provided in subdivision (a).

- (B) In the case of a high school pupil, the peace officer's questioning of the pupil concerns the commission of criminal activity by the person selected by the pupil pursuant to subdivision (b). In that case, the principal or his or her designee shall so inform the pupil and advise the pupil that he or she may select another person to be present during the questioning, as provided in subdivision (b).
- (5) The pupil is on probation or parole and is being interviewed or otherwise contacted by a probation or parole officer in the normal course of duties of the probation or parole officer.

(d)

(e) Except in exigent circumstances as determined by the peace officer, any questioning of a pupil by a peace officer for any reason other than the ordinary, day-to-day conversation that is to be expected among members of a school community, shall take place in a private location, including, but not limited to, the principal's office, and may not take place in a classroom or hallway or other areas where pupils or others may be present.

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(f) A school official present during the questioning of a pupil under this section may not disclose matters discussed with the pupil other than to the parent—or guardian, guardian, or responsible relative of the pupil, the attorney for the pupil, other school officials, or a court.

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(g) Any school officer or staff member present at the questioning of the pupil by a peace officer pursuant to this section is immune from civil or criminal liability arising from his or her participation during the questioning of the pupil.

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(h) The failure of school officials to comply with this section does not render any evidence, otherwise lawfully obtained by a peace officer, inadmissible in a court of law or result in any other sanction in a criminal trial.

(h)

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(i) For the purposes of this section, "questioning" means only formal questioning in which the principal or his or her designee makes a pupil available to a peace officer, at the request of the peace officer, the principal or his or her designee, for questioning as a victim, suspect, or person with information concerning a suspected violation of a school rule that constitutes grounds for expulsion or a suspected commission of a crime. For the purposes of this section, "formal questioning" means only questioning of a pupil by a peace officer that occurs on school grounds. "Formal questioning" does not include ordinary, day-to-day conversations between a pupil and a school resource officer or peace officer.

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- (j) For the purposes of this section, "elementary school pupils" are the pupils who are enrolled in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 8, inclusive. "High school pupils" are the pupils who are enrolled in any of grades 9 to 12, inclusive.
- SEC. 3. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.